

ENGLAND.

Herald Special Report from London.

The Parliamentary Election Struggle and Results of the Polling.

Premier Gladstone Re-Elected by a Small Majority.

LARGE CONSERVATIVE GAINS.

The Question of Home Rule in Ireland.

MILITARY CHARGE ON A CITY MOB.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:—

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1874.

Of the elections to-day the result shows an average loss of fifteen seats to the liberals, the conservatives gaining thirty votes.

GLADSTONE RE-ELECTED.
Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected for Greenwich by a small majority.

A despatch from Greenwich, just received in the metropolis, says there have been a number of fights and much window-smashing.

MR. B. LOWE TO REPRESENT THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe was to-day elected to represent the London University in the next Parliament without opposition.

BRISTOL ENDORSES THE LIBERALS.

The election in Bristol yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. Samuel Morley and Mr. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson. Both are liberals and were members of the late Parliament.

JOHN BULL AS A MUSCULAR FREEMAN.

There were a number of meetings of liberals and conservatives in the London metropolitan district last night which were addressed by their respective candidates.

The proceedings at all the gatherings were marked by much disorder.

EXCITEMENT IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS AND IN IRELAND.

Despatches from many places throughout the kingdom where voting is taking place to-day report the prevalence of much excitement and some rioting, especially in Bury, Lancashire, and Tralee, Ireland.

Latest Returns from the Polls—Continued Gains for the Conservatives.

LONDON, Feb. 3—Midnight.

The total number of members of Parliament elected or returned without opposition to-day was forty-one, of which twenty-seven are conservatives and fourteen liberals.

The conservatives gained seats in Knaresborough, Maldon, Petersfield, Scarborough and Winchester.

The liberals gained two seats in Shrewsbury, and Mr. John Corbett, a liberal, has defeated the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, conservative and High Churchman, in Droitwich.

At the last election Sir John had a majority of 187 over Mr. Corbett.

MR. CHILDERS RE-ELECTED.

The Right Hon. Mr. Childers, independent liberal, has been re-elected in Pontefract.

A CITY REPRESENTATION NEUTRALIZED.

The city of Lincoln, represented in the last Parliament by two liberals, returns Colonel Chaplin, a conservative, and Mr. Charles Seely, one of the former members.

MILITARY CHARGE ON A RIOTOUS MOB.

The contest for Lincoln city was close and exciting and attended by great disorder. A large mob at one time held possession of the streets; attacks were made on the polling places, windows were smashed and an attempt was made to set fire to a hotel.

The military were finally called in and charged upon and dispersed the rioters.

Further disturbances were feared to-night, but at last accounts they had not been renewed, the declaration of the result of the election having a tranquillizing effect on all parties.

FIGHTING AT OTHER POINTS.

A mob broke into a liberal meeting at Wolverhampton last night, dispersed the assembly and destroyed the platform.

There was serious rioting at the polls in Dudley yesterday, and the authorities telegraphed for assistance.

Much fighting is reported at Nottingham.

HOME RULE TRIUMPH IN IRELAND.

The home rule candidate has been elected in Kinsale, Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone's Colleague in Greenwich—State of the Poll at the Close.

LONDON, Feb. 4—2:30 A. M.

The returns from Greenwich show that Mr. Boord, a conservative, is elected in place of Sir David Salomons, the late liberal member, with Mr. Gladstone.

STATE OF THE POLL.

The vote for the two successful candidates is announced as follows:—

Boord..... 5,968
Boord..... 6,193

Mr. Gladstone's vote in 1868 was 6,386.

CABINET MEMBERS RETURNED.

Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt,

Solicitor General, have been re-elected in the city of Oxford.

ONE MORE FOR THE OPPOSITION.

A conservative has been returned from Cheltenham. This is another gain for the opposition.

The Result of the Polling During Four Days—Conservatives Still Advancing—The Boroughs May Decide the Fate of the Gladstone Ministry.

The reports of the progress of the British Parliamentary elections, which we publish in the HERALD to-day, are quite interesting. It will be remembered that the nomination and election of members of the British House of Commons commenced last Friday, and have now continued four days. The remainder of the week will be consumed in completing the choices for boroughs, when the elections for counties will begin. According to the reports that have been sent across the Atlantic it would appear that about 150 members have been declared returned (including places where there were no contests), of whom 107 are conservatives and 43 liberals. It is true that the number so far chosen is but three-eighths of the total body of the Commons, and would not constitute a safe basis to predict the general result; but it has been pretty much, since 1852, upon English boroughs that the fate of British Ministers has depended. The conservative power in boroughs has been chiefly found in places where the influence of the neighboring landed and commercial aristocracy have secured the election of their candidates. The first gains from the cities and towns have at every general election told the story of the campaign, just as the returns from the great States of the Union indicate the tide of popular opinion at a Presidential election. About one-half of the boroughs in Great Britain and Ireland have been heard from—there are 376 in all. The proportion of successful candidates is three conservatives to two liberals. This a poor showing for a majority in favor of Mr. Gladstone, as there has been nothing that experience during the last forty years has shown clearer than that the party that carries the boroughs will have control of the government. The progress during the past four days shows that the conservatives have lost their seats, while the conservative loss is reckoned by only a few. The gain to the latter has been continually increasing, giving some evidence that thousands of voters, who now for the first time exercise the franchise, remember with approval the party and its leader, Disraeli, to whom they are indebted for the Reform Bill.

IN EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE the general election took place in November and opened, as on the present occasion, with the boroughs. On the first day 61 members were elected—39 liberals, 22 conservatives; second day, 240 members—172 liberals, 68 conservatives; third day, when all but a few of the elections in cities and towns were concluded, Gladstone had a majority of 174. The country elections that followed were equally divided between his and Mr. Disraeli's supporters. The borough elections decided the matter, five years ago, as they had on every occasion before back to the passage of the Reform Bill.

The report that "three liberals and two conservatives have been elected in Scotland" after two days' polling does not augur that the Ministry is about holding its own beyond the Tweed. At the general election of 1868, of 138 seats, 55 were held by the Conservatives, 83 by the Liberals, and 10 by the Independents. In the present election, 108 seats have been contested, and 55 have been won by the Conservatives, 53 by the Liberals, and 10 by the Independents.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.
The only report from Ireland is that the home rulers are making gains. Irish questions are those upon which most Ministers have been wrecked. Home rule is now the great question before the British nation, and all the successes of the Irish nationalists while being together gain or defeat for liberals or conservatives, place either party that may attain power completely at the mercy of this question. The following are the results of the elections in the next House of Commons. Mr. Butt, its leader, is regarded as being as experienced and adroit as any other member of the House. He is a man of great energy and heart, and is wrapped up in identifying his name with the triumph of the cause of Ireland, obtaining from her stronger sister the right of self-government.

Bullion in Balance from the Bank.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1874.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £292,000.

SPAIN.

Carlist Demonstration Against Bilbao.

MADRID, Feb. 3, 1874.

The Carlists threaten to open the bombardment of Bilbao to-day. The city has two months' provisions.

General Moriones is receiving reinforcements, and will advance to its relief.

FRANCE.

Plaster of Paris to Hide the Commune.

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1874.

The Budget Committee have voted to recommend the appropriation of \$800,000 for repairing the damage done during the last day of the Commune to public buildings in Paris, including the Tuilleries and Palais Royal.

RUSSIA.

National Opinion of the Philadelphia Industrial Exhibition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3, 1874.

A special despatch to the Daily News from St. Petersburg says Russia had refused to send a delegation to the Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, alleging that it is a private undertaking.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Cholera and Civil Insurrection—Finance and Trade.

LISSBON, Feb. 3, 1874.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro January 9 has arrived.

The cholera has appeared in Buenos Ayres.

The insurrection in Entre Rios was not entirely ended. Some bands still hold out in the interior.

FINANCE AND TRADE.
The French metrical monetary system, with ten kilograms as the unit, has been adopted in Brazil.

Coffee was quoted according to this standard at 60 kilograms per sack.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS UNDER LITIGATION.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 3, 1874.

A special term of the Court of Common Pleas of this county commenced yesterday before Judge Harding to hear the five ejectment cases of Derringer vs. Cox, in which is involved the title to coal lands and other property in Sugarloaf and Black Creek townships, worth \$2,000,000.

The land in question was taken up in 1793 by warrant and survey by Terrell Cox for its timber value alone, as it was not known to be coal land until many years after. Having failed to pay taxation in 1818-19 the land was sold from him by the County Treasurer, and was purchased by the County Commissioners. The county held it for six years, when it was bought at auction by Derringer, the inventor of the well known derringer pistol. After his death in 1868 the land was sold to the County Commissioners by ex-Chief Justice Woodward, Judge Lann, of Williamsport (who was engaged in place of Chief Justice Woodward), and Stanley Woodward, of this city, and Clarence Derringer, of Philadelphia. The defence is conducted by A. T. McKeen, of Wilkesbarre, and is in dispute, or 1,076 acres in all. Each tract must be decided up to ownership separately.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

A Catholic Archbishop Consigned to Prison—Government Case Against the Prelate of Posen—Papal Approval of the Conduct of the Bishop.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 3, 1874.

Archbishop Ledochowski, who was arrested yesterday, has been sent to Ostrowo, in the Province of Posen, where he will be imprisoned, in accordance with the sentence of the court.

The Prussian Prosecution Against the Archbishop of Posen—Papal Defence of His Priestly Position.

The Catholic Archbishop Consigned to Prison—Government Case Against the Prelate of Posen—Papal Approval of the Conduct of the Bishop.

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WASHINGTON.

Republican Caucus on the Louisiana Question.

SHERMAN'S FINANCIAL SCHEME

Opposition of the West and Southwest to Reduction of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1874.

Caucus on the Louisiana Question—No Election Agreed On—What Is To Be Done?

An informal caucus on Louisiana affairs was held at Senator West's house last night, at which Senators Cameron, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Logan, Terry and others were present. They agreed on no new election, and decided to continue the debate on the question until March 4—the day of the adjournment of the Louisiana Legislature—so that Pinchback cannot be re-elected by that body. Kellogg has pledged himself to appoint no one during the interim, so that the issue can be made to square during the November election; but, if party necessity requires it, he obligates himself to appoint Collector Casey during the interim; but they now prefer no appointment.

The new body after the November election will elect an entire new House and more than one-half of the Senate, on account of the large number of vacancies. There will be seven vacancies of hold-over Senators, which would prevent a quorum, as required to organize, until these vacancies were filled. At this election a State Treasurer and all parish officers are to be elected, and is to be passed, so that it will be one of the most important elections held in the State.

At the last election Warmoth would have controlled the Senate by a combination of the hold-over Senators with the democrats, and they would have controlled the organization of the new Senate by admitting such as they saw fit of the new Senators in the contested districts, of which there are twelve; but this plan was prevented by issuing the Antonio injunction, restraining all Senators other than those he named in the writ from acting in body, and by a mandamus compelling those whom he named to take seats in the body, which is an unheard of adaptation of law.

The Senators further agreed, in this West caucus, that if the House presents articles of impeachment against Durell, as Butler, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has promised, they will suspend all business and dispose of the matter promptly, and what Senators are generally very reticent about, was confidentially expressed among them in this caucus, that there was no excuse or legal justification for the Durell orders, and that his impeachment is the only method of saving the reputation of the republican party from disgrace, arising from the Louisiana troubles. On this point President Grant is said to be very anxious, as it relieves him from the responsibility of executing the orders of the Court, which Senators Frelinghuysen, Conkling and others contend he has no business to inquire into, but simply to execute. The caucus adjourned, the participants pledged to secrecy, in order to prevent any developments of their plans. Senators West and Morton have, as already stated in these despatches, taken action to cause the resignation of Durell, and he in return has telegraphed Norton, the assignee in bankruptcy, that if they continue to hold office under his successor, beyond all peradventure of doubt all corporate resign, but it is understood Norton is to transfer certain real estate to a trustee for the use of life tenure of Judge Durell, so that he will not be left in a precarious position pecuniarily. This Norton can well afford to do, as his assessed real estate in New Orleans alone amounts to \$250,000. Pinchback and McMillan, finding that they are both encumbered as things now stand, have been comparing notes and have had a reconciliation, preparatory to a common interest in the impending struggle in Louisiana which they both intend to make very warm.

McMillan left to-night and Pinchback will leave in a few days direct for New Orleans. Pinchback has agreed to address the Kellogg, McMillan and McEnery Legislatures, and from their understanding agreed upon here they will assume this attitude—Pinchback will allege that he was kept out of the Senate because he is a negro and through the duplicity of prominent republican Senators who have committed themselves to him and since have gone back, committing themselves, also, to McMillan, whereof he has produced satisfactory evidence to Pinchback. The latter says that certain leading Senators have a confidential knowledge of the contents of the Norton \$15,000 transaction, and some Senators told him not to say anything about it; that he was foolish for having given up the money; that all Senatorial elections were more or less affected by such proceedings. When Senator Morton made the matter public Pinchback wrote him demanding an investigation and challenging the proof of any personal corruption on his part; but Representative Sypher and others of the Louisiana delegation appealed to Senator Morton not to have an investigation, as it would compromise Kellogg and prominent supporters of his in the State by developing the vulnerable points of their political conduct in this local matter. Pinchback says that when Senator Hamlin began to see the duplicity in the Pinchback matter he offered a resolution forthwith for his immediate admission and his investigation afterwards, believing he had nothing to fear from it, Norton, the assignee in bankruptcy, and his friends, believing that this fight on the admission of Pinchback would cause an eventual, if not an almost immediate, impeachment of Durell. They, therefore, through intrigue, made a proposition to make up a purse for Pinchback's benefit if he would resign all claims to the Senate. They believed that they thereby would cause an arrangement to be made by which further action by Congress in the Louisiana matter would cease. In that event Durell had agreed to resign in the interest of the appointment of an acceptable friend of the Louisiana delegation to Congress, who would continue Norton in the assignment. To this proposition Pinchback, through Colonel Carter, his attorney, indignantly refused to accede; for Carter said that Pinchback is neither a pauper nor a petty larceny thief, but yet will show his people that he is the best abused man of his race, and has as much intelligence and integrity and personal honor as a majority of the Senators who profess republicanism for voters and deny practical results to the race that continues to keep them in power, as exhibited by their action in Pinchback's case. Arrangements have been made by the colored men of Cincinnati to give Pinchback a warm reception on his way back to New Orleans and the speech which he will deliver. There will be an indication of the founders which will follow when he reaches his destination, which, from present indications here, and to use a Southern phrase, "looks as if Pinchback was going to make the fur fly." The last proposition made to Pinchback was to take his seat in the House, which he has positively declined, as he thinks he can be more service in the Senatorial fight than in the House. McMillan, from the evidence in his possession, will corroborate Pinchback's declarations, so that Louisiana monstrosity may be said to have increased instead of diminished in its repulsive deformity.

Reforms Necessary in the State Department—Can a Saving Be Effectuated in the Congressional Printing?—The Sinecure on the Capitol Police.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning listened to a statement by Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, representing Secretary Fish. Mr. Davis went over the present organization of the department, and pointed out what beneficial improvements might be made. A bill has already been prepared by the Committee on Foreign Affairs looking to that end. Mr. Davis said that the department is

consistently establishing a new class of clerks in addition to the four grades already in existence. To the new grade it is proposed to allow a salary of \$900 a year. The Assistant Secretary said that the business of the department had grown materially since the present organization went into effect. At the same time they did not see a necessity of appointing expensive clerks. It was proposed, if the new grade were allowed, to require all original appointments to be made in that grade and then to promote on the basis of ability from that into the higher grades as vacancies occurred. The committee also examined into the use of the contingent fund of the department. There were some uses to which it was applied which it was considered might be limited to a smaller range. The holiday excursions under the guise of bearing despatches and other applications of the fund it was thought might as well be dispensed with.

The Congressional printer, represented by his chief clerk, the former being ill, was also examined by the committee on the question of salaries and contingent expenses of the government printing office. In answer to a question as to the relative cost of printing and binding, a statement was made showing that in 1873 the cost of the Congress and the departments cost \$1,500,000, and binding \$800,000. Mr. Clapp stated that the force of the office was entirely governed by the amount of work assigned to it by Congress and the Executive; that it was customary when work was slack to make a reduction; that the orders of Congress and the Departments were now very large, and it would be impossible to carry on the work in seasonable time except the office were permitted to retain the present force. While the Sundry Appropriation bill is under consideration, the question of material and work will be brought up.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, Postmaster and Captain of the Capitol Police were also before the committee. The Sergeant-at-Arms was in favor of the police. The object in the distribution of this patronage is to have as many States represented as possible. Each member, it was stated, is admitted to the corps upon the recommendations of State delegations in Congress. This explained to the committee the amount of strength developed by the police in some of the former attempts made to abolish the force. The Captain submitted a statement to show the salaries, duties and strength of the Capitol police. Among the duties mentioned was a list of windows and doors found open and closed through the efforts of the police. The committee were not profoundly impressed with the arduous and dangerous nature of this exhibition of active operations, and wished to know what the twelve watchmen also employed had to do. In regard to pay, the Captain said it would be impossible for a police private to live on less than \$1,800 a year. He also asserted that cheap men would not perform the duties as well, and might be guilty of indiscretions which would not be tolerated in a well paid corps. A proposition is before the committee to add a reasonable number of men to the Metropolitan Police, which is now partly paid by Congress, and turn the protection of the public buildings over to their guardianship. This proposition was received with favor, and will, doubtless, be presented as the final result of the investigation. Secretary Richardson will be before the committee again tomorrow on the expenses of the national loan; and on the next day, in company with Henry Sanford, General Superintendent of the Adams Express Company, will explain about the express bills amounting to \$250,000 last year.

Comparative Dulness in the Senate.

The Senate enjoyed a day of comparative ease and dignity after the morning session, when a multiplicity of business was offered in the way of petitions, resolutions, reports, memorials and bills, which, if ever to be disposed of, the hands of time must move more slowly, or the active, well trained and methodic members of the body must be allowed by the inexperienced to go forward more expeditiously than they have been able to do for the past two months. The Bankrupt bill was taken up, and speeches were made on it by Senators Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Sherman and Oglesby. A portion of the amendments were adopted, and the bill is still before the Senate for consideration.

The West and Southwest Opposed to Reduction of the Army.

It is very evident that the Western and Southwestern members will be a unit against the reduction of the army. It is feared that this would necessitate the withdrawal of garrisons from some of the frontier posts where they are needed for the protection of exposed settlements. Then, too, there is some feeling in the fact that none of the representatives from this section have been consulted as to the propriety of this reduction. Though the army is now nominally 30,000 strong, the actual available force is, from various causes, but about 21,000, and this reducing the force to 15,000 men instead of making the number 25,000, as suggested, would in reality take that number from the available force and make it but 16,000 men, an army so small that it all could be placed on the frontier to watch and restrain the Indians it would be hardly more than sufficient for that purpose; but taking from this the garrison of eastern fortifications and the troops still retained in the Southern States, it would leave the Territories poorly defended. Mr. Durrell, of Minnesota, commented on the speech of Mr. Wheeler, of New York, who had charge of the bill, and who, on a previous occasion, had said that he was in favor of a retirement of the army, and that, if the people did not want it, they should get it. Mr. Durrell said that the Territories where they saw so much risk. He doubted whether the country at large ought to be called upon to protect them at so heavy an expense as was required. The Minnesota member alluded to the forgetfulness of the New York member as to what he had said in a speech in the House some years since, when advocating the Northern Pacific Railroad enterprise, on which occasion he spoke of the immense mineral resources of the Territories, which were adding so much to the wealth and prosperity of the country. Among these Western members there is daily growing a determination in matters relating to their own section that they shall have a controlling influence. They think, as they do not attempt to dictate in those appertaining exclusively to the affairs of the Eastern States, they should have the same consideration in those which so materially affect the extreme Western States. Then, too, there is very plainly a belief, constantly in evidence, that the Committee on Appropriations is gradually absorbing the duties of all the other important committees of the House, and its recommendations, therefore, are fought against, wherever it is thought to have any manner so injurious.

Senator Sherman's Bill for Free Banking and Redemption and Release of the National Currency.

The following is the full text of the bill introduced by Senator Sherman to-day to provide for the redemption and release of the United States legal tender and national bank notes and for free banking:

Be it enacted, &c., that on the 1st day of January, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to pay on demand, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York, to any holder of United States notes to the amount of \$1,000, or any multiple thereof in exchange for such notes, an equal amount of the gold coin of the United States or ten of coin he may at his option issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupons or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and of such denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that amount, as he may deem proper, and the rate of interest on such bonds shall be the same as that on the United States notes to which they are exchanged, and the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the United States notes received, and may cancel, may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt, or to meet the current payments of the government, and the said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of any kind, and may be used as well for taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds and coupons shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the said United States notes, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, and may be used as well for taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds and coupons shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the said United States notes, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, and may be used as well for taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds and coupons shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the said United States notes, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, and may be used as well for taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds and coupons shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the said United States notes, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, and may be used as well for taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds and coupons shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the said United States notes, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, and may be used as well for taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds and coupons shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the said United States notes, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, and may be used as well for taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds and coupons shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the said United States notes, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, and may be used as well for taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds and coupons shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the said United States notes, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, and may be used as well for taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the